PREPARE II

PREPARING TO LESSEN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EARTHQUAKES

USAID/OFDA PREPARE II PROGRAM SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (October 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020)

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

The USAID/OFDA PREPARE II Program (Award # 72OFDA18GR00052) officially launched September 25, 2018. The grant agreement was preceded by a pre-award letter issued on April 19, 2018, authorizing program expenditures not to exceed $300,000. Miyamoto International (Miyamoto) is implementing PREPARE II activities over a 27-month period in San José, Costa Rica; Pasto, Colombia; Zapopan, México; Mexico City, México; and San Salvador, El Salvador. The program end date is July 18, 2020. On April 15, Miyamoto submitted a request to USAID/OFDA for a 5-month no cost extension, which is currently under review.

This PREPARE II semi-annual report covers program activities from October 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020.

2 PROGRAM STRATEGY

The PREPARE II strategy and work plan follows these strategic principles:

2.1 Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

PREPARE II employs multi-stakeholder engagement to strengthen emergency response capacity and reduce risks from seismic and other natural hazards. The program supports a range of public sector institutions at the national level, including but not limited to ministries of housing, public works, health and the environment, as well as civil protection units and emergency response commissions. At the municipal level, the program works with municipal planning and DRR offices, Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams and others. Private sector partners include leaders and technical experts from academia, engineering and architecture associations, NGOs and the business community. Stakeholder engagement takes many forms, including routine information-sharing and consultation, as well as through structured participation in steering committees and technical working groups.

2.2 Leverage National and International Expertise

PREPARE II strives to facilitate cooperation between international and national-level experts in the dissemination and application of global best practices in emergency response and DRR, particularly as they relate to seismic risk. Miyamoto engineers and DRR specialists share their expertise from participation in more than 100 earthquakes globally to facilitate technical and capacity building assistance for seismic risk modeling, structural vulnerability and damage assessments, debris management planning and USAR capacity strengthening.

2.3 Integrated Assessments, Planning and Technical Assistance:

PREPARE II emphasizes an integrated approach to program design and implementation with the objective of enhancing synergies and economies of scale between four distinct, but complementary, components:

- Seismic Risk Assessment
- Rapid Damage Assessments (RDA) Systems and Capacity Strengthening
- Advanced Draft Debris Management (DM) Strategy
- USAR Capacity Strengthening

Data and findings from the seismic risk assessment inform policy and planning priorities for emergency response and DRR, which in turn inform a strategy for technical and capacity building assistance to strengthen planning and delivery of RDA, DM and USAR support activities. Integrated program design with broad stakeholder consultation and participation is key to achieving lasting impact and sustainability.

3 TABLE SUMMARY OF RESULTS: PREPARE II (OCT 1, 2019 – MARCH 31, 2020)

Sector: Risk Management Policy and Practice Sub-Sector: Policy Planning					
Indicator	**Country**	**LOP Target**	**Reporting Period**	**LOP Achieved**	**% Target Achieved**
1.1: Number of hazard risk reduction plans, strategies, policies, disaster preparedness and contingency plans developed and in place	Costa Rica	N/A			
	Colombia	N/A			
	Mexico - CDMX	N/A			
	Mexico - Zapopan	3	0	0	0%
	El Salvador	3	0	0	0%
	TOTAL	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0%**
1.2: Number of people participating in discussions regarding national risk reduction strategies because of the program	Costa Rica	30	0	50	167%
	Colombia	30	38	146	486%
	Mexico - CDMX	25	31	132	528%
	Mexico - Zapopan	60	46	170	283%
	El Salvador	60	0	130	216%
	TOTAL	**205**	**115**	**628**	**306%**
1.3: Number of communities and stakeholders involved in the development of plans, policies and strategies[1]	Costa Rica	N/A			
	Colombia	N/A			
	Mexico - CDMX	5	11	19	380%
	Mexico - Zapopan	5	0	32	640%
	El Salvador	5	0	9	180%
	TOTAL	**15**	**11**	**60**	**400%**
1.4: National and local risk assessment, hazards data and vulnerability information are available within target areas (Y/N)	Costa Rica	N/A			
	Colombia	N/A			
	Mexico - CDMX	N/A			
	Mexico - Zapopan	Y	Y	Y	Y
	El Salvador	Y	Y	Y	Y
	TOTAL	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**100%**

Sector: Risk Management Policy and Practice Sub-Sector: Capacity Building and Training					
Indicator	**Country**	**LOP Target**	**Reporting Period**	**LOP Achieved (F/M)**	**% Target Achieved**
2.1: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation,	Costa Rica	30	0	53 (14/39)	176%
	Colombia	30	0	81 (24/57)	270%
	Mexico - CDMX	20	83	195 (48/147)	975%
	Mexico - Zapopan	30	208	298 (31/267)	993%

[1] To avoid double-counting only new institutions/stakeholders (not previously engaged with) are included in the Reporting Period column.

and management, disaggregated by sex[2]	El Salvador	30	0	106 (17/89)	353%
	TOTAL	**140**	**291**	**733 (134/599)**	**523%**
2.2: Number of trainings conducted	Costa Rica	2	0	2	100%
	Colombia	2	0	4	200%
	Mexico - CDMX	2	3	7	350%
	Mexico - Zapopan	2	9	17	850%
	El Salvador	3	0	3	100%
	TOTAL	**11**	**12**	**33**	**300%**
2.3: Number of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, disaggregated by sex	Costa Rica	30	0	53 (14/39)	176%
	Colombia	30	0	81 (24/57)	270%
	Mexico - CDMX	20	73	111 (25/87)	555%
	Mexico - Zapopan	30	114	200 (29/171)	666%
	El Salvador	30	0	53 (10/43)	276%
	TOTAL	**140**	**187**	**499 (102/397)**	**356%**
2.4: Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months	Costa Rica	N/A			
	Colombia	N/A			
	Mexico - CDMX	N/A	71%	67%	N/A
	Mexico - Zapopan	N/A			
	El Salvador	N/A			
	TOTAL	**N/A**	**71%**	**67%**	**N/A**
Indicator	**Country**	**LOP Target**	**Reporting Period**	**LOP Achieved (F/M)**	**% Target Achieved**
3.1: National and municipal risk management and response plans incorporating program best practices, strategies and tools	Costa Rica	2	0	2	100%
	Colombia	3	3	3	100%
	Mexico - CDMX	2	2	2	100%
	Mexico - Zapopan	3	0	0	0%
	El Salvador	3	0	0	0%
	TOTAL	**13**	**5**	**7**	**53%**
3.2: Public-private partnerships formalized through MOU, commitment letter or similar agreement mechanism	Costa Rica	2	0	1	50%
	Colombia	1	1	1	100%
	Mexico - CDMX	2	0	6	300%
	Mexico - Zapopan	3	0	2	66%
	El Salvador	3	0	2	66%
	TOTAL	**11**	**1**	**12**	**109%**

[2] To avoid double-counting only new training participants (not previously engaged with by the program) are included in the Reporting Period column

4 NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1 Indicator 1.1: Number of hazard risk reduction plans, strategies, policies, disaster preparedness and contingency plans developed and in place

Costa Rica: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Costa Rica, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Colombia: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Colombia, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Mexico (CDMX): This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Mexico City, Mexico, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the detailed damage assessment (DDA) methodology and tool developed under USAID/OFDA Earthquake Response Program (2017-18).

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 3. Progress against this indicator will not be reported until the final reporting period.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 3. Progress against this indicator will not be reported until the final reporting period.

4.2 Indicator 1.2: Number of people participating in discussions regarding national risk reduction strategies because of the program

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 50, or 167% of the LOP target.

PREPARE II NPM presents on program products and outcomes to partners and stakeholders in Pasto, Colombia, October 2019

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. In October 2019, Miyamoto hosted a ceremony to formally conclude the PREPARE II program and launch the USAID/OFDA PREPARE Pasto program. A total of 38 participants from 18 government and private sector institutions participated in the gathering, where the NPM presented products and outcomes from PREPARE II and secured commitments from partners to continue work under the new program.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 146, or 486% of the LOP target.

Mexico (CDMX): The LOP target for this indicator is 25. During the reporting period, the PREPARE II Program Manager and Program Coordinator participated in discussions regarding disaster risk reduction with 56 stakeholders, including 31 new participants, from 18 institutions (see Indicator 1.3 below for list). Most discussions involved government and private sector

participants and centered on strategies to develop and institutionalize structural damage assessment methodologies (RDA and detailed damage assessments – DDA) in alignment with DRR policy and planning priorities of national, city and municipal governments.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 132, or 528% of the LOP target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 60. During the reporting period, 96 people (of these, 46 were new to the program – had not been reported previously) attended a presentation by Dr. Miyamoto on findings from the seismic risk assessment in October (see Indicator 1.4 for details), as well as monthly meetings of technical working groups led by Miyamoto and Civil Protection to review and validate the RDA tool and user's manual and to develop a strategic framework for debris management in the municipality.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 170, or 283% of the LOP target.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 60. During the reporting period, 67 people participated in meetings of the Seismic Research Commission and smaller technical working groups (all 67 had participated during previous reporting periods, so the LOP total for this indicator remains the same). In addition to attendance during presentations of seismic risk assessment findings by Dr. Miyamoto in February (see Indicator 1.4 for details), meetings focused on technical review and validation of structural damage assessment tools and user's manuals being developed with program funding and support - DDA, RDA and household level. Additionally, in March, the Commission initiated technical review of an advanced draft of the debris management strategy.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 130, or 216% of the LOP target.

4.3 Indicator 1.3: Number of communities and stakeholders involved in the development of plans, policies and strategies

Costa Rica: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Costa Rica, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Colombia: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Colombia, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Mexico (CDMX): The life of the program target for this indicator is 5. During the reporting period, the program engaged on a regular basis with counterparts from 18 government and private sector institutions regarding development and institutionalization of structural damage assessment (DDA and RDA) tools and methodologies. Of these, 11 were new to the program (not included in previous reports), including the National College of Architects and Engineers of Mexico, ARISE, Civil Protection of the State of Puebla, CENAPBRED, Seguridad por Mexico, the College of Architecture of the Mexican Autonomous University (UNAM), IsrAID, Xochimilco and Benito Juarez Municipalities, the Rescue and Medical Emergencies Squad and the Mobility Secretariat.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 19, or 380% of the LOP target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 5. During the reporting period, 14 institutions participated in Dr. Miyamoto's October presentation of the seismic risk assessment as well as seven meetings of the RDA and debris management technical working groups. All 14 institutions, among them Civil Protection Units of Zapopan, Guadalajara, Tlaquepaque and Jalisco, as well as municipal public works and planning offices and university partners UAG, UTEG and ITESO, had previously participated in technical discussions or meetings coordinated by the program, so are not counted again here.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 32, or 640% of the LOP target.

Miyamoto and UNAM representatives meet to discuss integration of RDA and DDA tools into School of Architecture core curriculum

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 5. During the reporting period, the program continued to work closely with counterparts from 9 key institutions: the National Civil Protection Unit via its Seismic Risk Commission, which is comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Public Works (MOP) the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the University of El Salvador (UES), Central America University (UCA), the Association of Engineers and Architects (ASIA), and the Construction Chamber of El Salvador (CASALCO). The program also worked closely with the Municipality of San Salvador and the Association of San Salvador Municipalities (OPAMSS).

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 9, or 180% of the LOP target.

4.4 Indicator 1.4: National and local risk assessment, hazards data and vulnerability information is available within target areas (Y/N)

Costa Rica: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Costa Rica, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Colombia: This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Colombia, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the RDA, DM and USAR strategies, methodologies and tools created under previous phases of PREPARE implementation.

Mexico (CDMX): This indicator is not applicable for PREPARE II in Mexico City, Mexico, where the program is focused on activities to institutionalize the detailed damage assessment (DDA) methodology and tool developed under USAID/OFDA Earthquake Response Program (2017-18).

Mexico (Zapopan): During the reporting period, Miyamoto engineers produced a detailed report on seismic risk in Zapopan. The report summarized results of a probability analysis using seismic hazard and exposure data collected over the previous 12 months of program implementation, including structural data from more than 2,100 building surveys. Copies of the report were distributed to members of the technical working group and municipal officials. The report detailed probable outcomes of a design-level earthquake in Zapopan, including fatalities and injured, cubic meters of debris and number of internally displaced people. In October, Dr. Kit Miyamoto presented report findings and recommendations to partners and stakeholders from the municipal government and private sector.

Dr. Kit Miyamoto presents data and findings from the San Salvador seismic risk assessment, February 2020

El Salvador: During the reporting period, Miyamoto engineers produced a detailed report on seismic risk in San Salvador Municipality. The report summarized results of a probability analysis using seismic hazard and exposure data collected over the previous 10 months of program implementation, including structural data from more than 2,500 building surveys collected by 45 engineering faculty and students from UES. The report detailed probable outcomes of a design-level earthquake in San Salvador, including fatalities and injured, cubic meters of debris and number of internally displaced people. In February, Dr. Kit Miyamoto presented report findings and recommendations to 29 partners and stakeholders from national and municipal governments and the private sector.

4.5 Indicator 2.1: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management, disaggregated by sex

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 53, or 176% of the target. Of these 14 were women and 39 were men.

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. No activities corresponding to this indictor were implemented during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 81, or 270% of the target. Of these 24 were women and 57 were men.

Mexico (CDMX): The LOP target for this indicator is 20. During the reporting period, the PREPARE II program trained 96 total (of which 83 had not previously participated in program training activities) civil engineers and architects from government and private-sector institutions in the application of structural damage assessment methods and tools (RDA and DDA). Each training took place over a two-day period and included one (1) day of classroom instruction followed by one (1) day of guided practice using software to conduct a virtual tour of a damaged building.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 195, or 975% of the target. Of these, 48 were women and 147 were men.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 30. During the reporting period, the program facilitated 9 trainings for USAR personnel and engineering students. Among the USAR trainings were OFDA-certified courses in Basic Incident Command Systems (ICS), Search and Rescue in Damaged and Collapsed Structures (BREC), and a training on modern construction techniques led by Miyamoto's Colombia representative, a structural engineer and professor at the University of Bogota. In addition, in partnership with Civil Protection and local universities, an initial round of training was provided for local engineering students in the application of the RDA tool. A total of 237 people (of which 208 were new to the program) participated in the trainings during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 298, or 993% of the target. Of these, 31 were women and 267 were men.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 106, or 353% of the target. Of these, 17 were women and 89 were men.

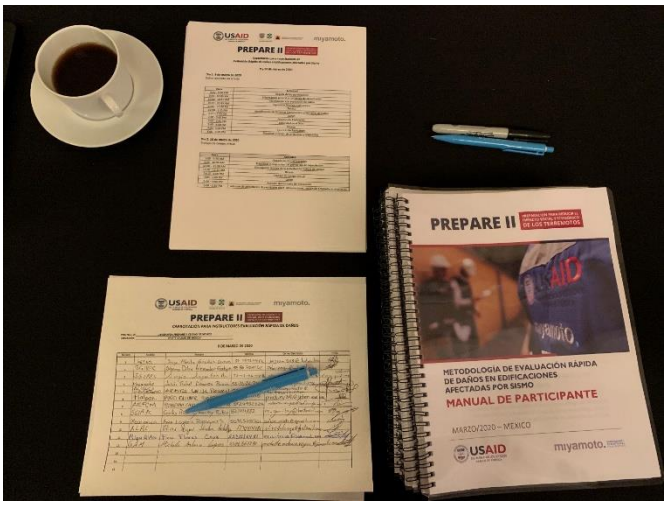
4.6 Indicator 2.2: Number of trainings conducted

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 2. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 2, or 100% of the target.

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 2. No activities corresponding to this indictor were implemented during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 4, or 200% of the target.



Training in structural damage assessments benefited 96 (83 new) Mexico City participants during the reporting period.

Mexico (CDMX): The LOP target for this indicator is 2. During the reporting period, the program facilitated (2) two-day trainings on DDA with the engineers and architects from CAM-SAM, and (1) two-day ToT workshop on RDA with engineers from SGIRPC.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 7, or 350% of the target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 2. During the reporting period, the program implemented 9 training activities. The trainings benefited USAR personnel from Guadalajara, Mexico City, Tijuana and Cancun. In addition, the program supported training for local engineering students in application of the RDA tool (see Indicator 2.1 for details).

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 17, or 850% of the target.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 3. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 3, or 100% of the target.

4.7 Indicator 2.3: Number of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, disaggregated by sex

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. No activities corresponding to this indictor were implemented during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 53, or 176% of the target.

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 30. No activities corresponding to this indicator were implemented during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 81, or 270% of the target.

Mexico (CDMX): The life of the program target for this indicator is 20. During the reporting period, 73 people participating in (3) two-day trainings (DDA and ToT for RDA, see Indicator 2.1) received a certificate of participation after completing their knowledge retention survey two months after the training.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 111, or 555% of the target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The life of program target for this indicator is 30. Of the 208 people trained (Indicator 2.1) during the reporting period, 114 received a certificate of participation.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 200, or 666% of the target.

El Salvador: The life of program target for this indicator is 30. There were no activities corresponding to this indicator during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 53, or 276% of the target.

4.8 Indicator 2.4: Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months

Costa Rica: Per agreement with OFDA, this indicator has not been tracked in Costa Rica.

Colombia: Per agreement with OFDA, this indicator has not been tracked in Colombia.

Mexico (CDMX): 71% of those who participated in the (3) two-day trainings (see Indicator 2.1) showed a two-month knowledge retention score equal to or better than that received immediately after the training.

The combined LOP average achieved for this indicator to date is 67%.

Mexico (Zapopan): Per agreement with OFDA, this indicator has not been tracked in Zapopan, Mexico.

El Salvador: Per agreement with OFDA, this indicator has not been tracked in El Salvador.

4.9 Indicator 3.1: National and municipal risk management and response plans incorporating program best practices, strategies and tools

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 2 and includes (1) combined RDA deliverables, including the RDA checklist, training manual, digital App and on-line certification course; and (2) combined DM deliverables, including the DM advanced draft strategy, the debris disposal site selection methodology and report and the DM resource catalogue.

All above-mentioned technical deliverables were completed during the previous reporting period and delivered to GoCR counterparts during a PREPARE close-out ceremony in September 2019. Since then, the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements (MIVAH) has worked to finalize a digital platform with which to pilot the RDA on-line certification course. MIVAH is currently discussing a timeline for piloting the course with the University of Costa Rica (UCR) and other academic institutions.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 2, or 100% of the target.

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 3 and includes combined RDA deliverables under PREPARE II and previous phases of the program, including the RDA checklist, training manual, training plan, field guide and digital App; combined DM deliverables under PREPARE II and previous phases of the program, including the DM advanced draft strategy, the debris disposal site selection methodology and report and the DM resource catalogue; and a USAR action plan.

All above-mentioned technical deliverables were completed during the previous reporting period and delivered to GoC counterparts during a PREPARE close-out ceremony in October 2019. All tools and strategies have since been successfully incorporated into municipal emergency response protocols. In January 2020, the PREPARE II NPM met with DGRD and the newly elected mayor and municipal council to present products and outcomes from the PREPARE II program, as well as to present objectives and expected results of the PREPARE Pasto program, which was launched in October 2019 with USAID/OFDA funding support.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 3, or 100% of the target.

Mexico (CDMX): The LOP target for this indicator is 2. During the previous reporting period, a government planning committee comprised of Civil Protection and ISC adopted RDA and DDA tools and accompanying user's manuals developed

with PREPARE support. PREPARE is now facilitating a process to operationalize these tools through emergency response protocols that can be piloted next year on a small scale in 2-3 municipalities, for eventual replication on a city-wide basis in all 16 municipalities.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 2, or 100% of the target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 3. Progress against this indicator will be reported during the final reporting period.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 3. Progress against this indicator will be reported during the final period.

4.10 Indicator 3.2: Public-private partnerships formalized through MOU, commitment letter or similar agreement mechanism

Costa Rica: The LOP target for this indicator is 2 and is expected to include an agreement between MIVAH and UCR, or other academic institutions in Costa Rica, for delivery and oversight of the RDA on-line certification course; and letters of commitment between CNE and government institutions charged with debris management per the advanced draft strategy, including MSJ, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAE) and the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

The proposed MIVAH-UCR agreement is delayed due to regulations requiring MIVAH to first conduct an open procurement for RDA course delivery and oversight. Before initiating this process, MIVAH needs to pilot the course, a process that was supposed to begin last reporting period but has been delayed (see Indicator 3.1 above, and Section 5: Implementation Challenges). A letter of commitment to the sustainability of PREPARE products and outcomes was signed by CNE, MSJ, MIVAH, MSP, the Costa Rica Social Security Fund (CCSS) and the Firefighters Department during the PREPARE II closing ceremony in September.

Letters of commitment for debris management between CNE, MINAE and MSP are still pending.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 1, or 50% of the target.

Colombia: The LOP target for this indicator is 1. A formal commitment letter between the new municipal government and the Pasto USAR team was signed in order to accept, recognize and use the documents and tools generated during the program and incorporated into the municipal emergency response protocols.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 1, or 100% of the target.

Mexico (CDMX): The LOP target for this indicator is 2. An MOU with UNAM to support integration of RDA and DDA into School of Architecture curricula was discussed but not formalized during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator to date is 6, or 300% of the target.

Mexico (Zapopan): The LOP target for this indicator is 3. No progress was made against the target during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 2, or 66% of the target.

El Salvador: The LOP target for this indicator is 3. No progress was made against the target during the reporting period.

The LOP total achieved for this indicator is 2, or 66% of the target.

5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

In Costa Rica, two MIVAH civil engineers who had recently trained to facilitate the RDA on-line certification course unexpectedly left their positions, causing pilot implementation of the course to be postponed. To address this delay, MIVAH has begun discussing with the University of Costa Rica and other academic institutions a collaboration to pilot the course for the next reporting period.

In March, the COVID-19 emergency began to have a direct impact on program implementation. National governments in Mexico and El Salvador announced measures to contain spread of the virus, including implementing social distancing and stay-at-home measures. As a result, the program has turned to virtual tools like Zoom, GoToMeeting and Moodle to conduct partner coordination meetings, technical working group meetings and even short training workshops. Despite the workarounds, implementation of PREPARE II activities were set back during the period, and partner governments recently announced that restrictions will be extended at least through the end of May. In light of this, on April 15, Miyamoto submitted a request for a 5-month no cost extension of the PREPARE II program for USAID/OFDA's consideration.

6 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Costa Rica:

- Support MIVAH as needed with implementation of pilot run of the RDA on-line certification course.

Colombia

- Leverage PREPARE II risk management products and outcomes to support policy and planning activities under recently funded USAID/OFDA PREPARE Pasto Program.

Mexico (CDMX):

- With UNAM, facilitate training of students from College of Architecture in DDA and RDA tool and methods.
- Support a process to obtain certification of RDA and DDA training through GoM accreditation agency, CONOCER.
- Support continued development of municipal emergency response protocols related to deployment and coordination of personnel for structural damage assessments (RDA and DDA) after an earthquake.

Mexico (Zapopan):

- Finalize RDA user manuals and training plans and materials, obtain endorsement from municipal government for its incorporation into municipal DRR and response framework.
- Finalize debris management strategy, obtain endorsement from municipal government and commitments from partners to implement strategy recommendations.
- Finalize training of at least 150 engineering and architecture students in application of the RDA tool.
- Administer funds for continued implementation of USAR capacity building work in cooperation with OFDA/Mexico consultant.

El Salvador:

- Finalize structural damage assessment tools and user's manuals, obtain endorsement from Civil Protection's Seismic Risk Commission for eventual incorporation into national and municipal emergency response systems.
- Train at least 50 engineers and architects in application of the structural damage assessment tools.
- Finalize debris management strategy, obtain endorsement of Seismic Risk Commission, and formalize commitments from national/municipal and private sector partners to implement strategy recommendations.